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Finland to Send 30,000 to Aid Of Yudenitch

Plan to Speed Capture of Petrograd With Help of Volunteers Announced at Baltic States Meeting

Means End of Peace Drive

Pressure, Believed to Have Been From France and England, Causes Action

HELSINGFORS, Finland, Nov. 14 (By The Associated Press).—The Baltic states conference at Dorpat has been advised that Finland has decided to aid General Yudenitch with 30,000 volunteers in a new attempt to take Petrograd within the next few weeks. This development, late to-day, may seriously interfere with and perhaps speedily bring to an end the efforts of the Baltic states delegates here to reach an agreement with the Russian Bolsheviks.

A delegate to the conference intimated to the correspondent that such great pressure had been suddenly brought upon the conference that it would be impossible to attempt to negotiate a peace with the Bolsheviks. Reports here are that the pressure came from England and France.

An important statement explaining the changed position of the conference was expected to-night by M. Phip, the Estonian Foreign Minister, and Carl Paulik and Dr. Seljuss, leaders of the Lettonian and Lithuanian delegations.

Nature of Pressure Secret
 "It is possible that this will be the last day of the conference," said the informant of the correspondent with regard to the changed situation. Asked as to the nature of pressure which was alleged to have been brought to bear upon the conference, the delegate said: "Pressure can be exercised by other means than the use of force. There are a hundred ways, including financial and economic methods."

The delegate emphasized the assertion that there were 200,000 German troops in East Prussia, saying: "They would be glad to join in the fight against the Bolsheviks if they were permitted to occupy the Baltic states."

A great change was apparent in the demeanor of the delegates when they emerged from last evening's conference, which was a prolonged one. They appeared to be depressed and dejected. Several returned to their respective capitals to-day to discuss the new situation with their governments.

To Meet Bolshevik Monday
 No change has been made in the plan to receive the Bolshevik representatives on Monday, as it has been decided to vary to discuss with them questions wholly independent of the subject of peace.

DORPAT, Nov. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Four Bolshevik representatives, headed by M. Litvinoff, former Ambassador to Great Britain, are coming to Dorpat, where the Baltic states conference is in session, according to a wireless dispatch from Moscow received by M. Phip, the Estonian Foreign Minister, to-day. The names of the three other Russians were not given.

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Bolsheviks have been overthrown in Brest-Litovsk, a Soviet wireless dispatch from Moscow to-day admits. After fighting the insurgents there for eight days, the dispatch says, the Bolsheviks withdrew from the city, where the Bolsheviks commonly used in Russia to indicate the temporary abandonment of an attempt to control the defeated elements scattering and abandoning open, organized effort for the time being.

The communique asserts that the Bolshevik army in Siberia has captured 20,000 tons of grain. Another announcement is to the effect that 30,000 tons of oil were burned in a fire at Grozny, in the Northern Caucasus.

Bolshevik Gain Near Petrograd

Take Yamburg, 68 Miles Southwest of City; 'Red' Army's Morale Shaken

LONDON, Nov. 14.—The Bolsheviks captured Yamburg, sixty-eight miles southwest of Petrograd, this afternoon, according to a wireless dispatch received here this evening from Moscow.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14.—Because of the serious lack of food in Bolshevik-controlled Russia and other economic difficulties experienced by the Soviet government, not much real enthusiasm is felt in Moscow over the forward movement of the Bolshevik forces, according to dispatches received to-day by the State Department.

The dispatches said that, due to the lack of morale in the Soviet armies, Trotsky recently ordered forces following up the Bolshevik armies to fire on any "Red" soldier who fell back. The Soviet forces were said to number only 200,000 men, distributed on the various fronts.

Allied Russian Policy Unchanged, Says Paris

PARIS, Nov. 14.—The Allied policy concerning Russia remains unchanged, it was semi-officially stated here to-day, following the return of Stephen Pichon, the Foreign Minister, from London. It was said that the Russian governments which are leading the fight against the Bolsheviks are sufficiently supplied with money, ammunition and food for several months. Neither France nor Great Britain, it was declared, would make further sacrifices, but, on the other hand, neither of them would open negotiations of any kind with the Bolsheviks.

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nature tending to strengthen Bolshevism. The question of Turkey was discussed by M. Pichon, Premier Lloyd George, Secretary of War Churchill and Alfred J. Balfour during the French Foreign Minister's visit to London. It is understood that Great Britain and France decided to act in common in the deliverance from Turkish domination of countries not Turkish and the granting of nationalities scattered throughout the former Turkish Empire.

2,000 Guests Expected At Will H. Hays Dinner

Republican Women Rally to Honor Chairman of National Committee

Mrs. Albert H. Gleason, in charge of arrangements for the dinner to be given on December 8 at the Hotel Astor for Will H. Hays, chairman of the Republican National Committee, and Mrs. Medill McCormick, chairman of the women's division of the National Committee, said yesterday that from the way reservations were coming in it would be the largest political dinner in New York for years. "It looks as if we would have to provide for about 2,000 guests," said Mrs. Gleason. "There will be delegations from practically every county in the state, as well as from the Union League Club, The National Republican Club and the Women's Republican Club. The dinner is not to be considered primarily as a social function, nor even as a celebration of the recent Republican victory. The Women's State Committee has been putting forth all its energies for months in propaganda work, not only in the large cities of the state but in the small towns and in the most sparsely settled country districts. As a result of our efforts we shall be able to offer to Mr. Hays on the third of December a mobilized army of Republican women equipped for active service in the great struggle that is before us."

Hearst Buys Pictures

Four Added to His Art Collection at Paget Sale

William Randolph Hearst added three paintings to his art collection at the sale yesterday afternoon at the Bijou Theater. He paid \$250 each for the Duke and Duchess of Tuscany, by an Italian painter of the seventeenth century, and \$150 each for King Charles II of Spain and his queen, collar of pearls, Golden Fleece, court robes and all.

The second day's sale of the George Paget collection, recently brought from Europe by Karl Freund, netted \$16,750, making a total of \$28,950 for the entire sale. Yesterday's heavy buyers were, besides Mr. Hearst, Mrs. James Shawan, Mrs. Kissel Thorne and Burke & Gill, architects, who purchased a fifteenth century portrait of Marguerita of Spain for \$1,100.

Villista Bandit Is Defeated

Diaz and Force of 400 Routed by Mexican Soldiers

EL PASO, Tex., Nov. 14.—Colonel Felix Diaz, a Villista bandit leader, with four hundred men, was decisively defeated Sunday in an engagement with Mexican Federal troops in the Justa de Avila district, according to official reports received here to-day by Andrés G. García, Consul General for Mexico. Diaz, it was said, lost sixty-four killed.

Portugal Parliament Is Criticized for Few Results

LISBON, Oct. 15.—Congress has closed after a three month's session and the leading newspapers accuse the new parliament, on which great hopes were built, of being no better than the old, and of falling far short for the nation's expectations.

"The Diario do Noticias," a leading organ, complains that only petty party politics are being given attention, when the country is on the brink of a financial catastrophe. The "Seculo" exhorts the government to turn its attention to the huge budget deficit; the floating debt of \$405,000,000 and the rate of exchange.

Virtually all gold and silver money has disappeared, and gold is quoted at a premium of 135 per cent.

Russian 'Reds' Use Mexico as 'Subway' to U. S.

Government Finds Much of Russian Bolshevik Propaganda Reaches America by Way of the Border

Letter Exposes System

Carranza Consul General in New York Is Shown in League With Radicals

WASHINGTON, Nov. 14 (By The Associated Press).—Disclosure of large orders for arms and ammunition placed by Mexico in Europe were followed to-day by revelations tending to show the "Reds" underground line, from Soviet Russia to the United States, runs by way of Mexico.

It became known that the immigration service and the Department of Justice both are concerned at the influx of Russian radicals and other aliens of "Red" tendencies over the Mexican border. Furthermore, government agents have traced much "Red" propaganda over the Mexican line.

A letter written October 23, by Ramon P. de Negri, Mexican Consul General in New York, to Flavia Borquez, a Mexican Senator, endorsing the principle of "nationalization" has come into the hands of the government and already has been called to the attention of the State Department by at least two Senators as showing De Negri's association with "radical Socialists" in the United States.

Embarrassing Situation Forecast

In the opinion of officials here the publication of De Negri's letter may lead to an embarrassing situation. It is known the Senators who called the attention of Secretary Lansing to it recommended cancellation of the Consul General's exequatur.

Government investigators have reported that radicals seemed to have been first attracted to Mexico by certain so-called "ultra-modern" provisions of the new constitution. De Negri in his letter writes that "only Russia by nationalizing lands has gone further than we have."

De Negri's letter, as it comes to the government's hands, says in its principal parts: "It would not only be sad, but even criminal, that we should abdicate our nationalization policy through the threats of Wall Street capitalists. I believe this is an ideal time in which to assure Mexican petroleum once for all, since it means nothing less than our greatest wealth, so coveted by foreign interests."

Tells of Propaganda in U. S.
 "You are probably familiar with the statements made by George Creel to our good friend Manuel Carpio on Presidents Wilson's views with regard to the nationalization of petroleum in Mexico."

"Steps are at present being taken in the United States by the working classes, radical socialists, honest intellectuals, etc., with a view not only to nationalizing natural resources, but to socializing industries in general. For your satisfaction, and that of the members of the Constitutional Assembly, I must say that you set the example. It is a testimony to this, for I have been on the scene of action since 1914."

"In 1917 I was in Washington in charge of our embassy when you took the transcendental step of nationalization. From that moment I made up my mind to engage in propaganda favorable to us by having our constitution printed in English. I have talked with prominent sociologists of the United States, England and Russia, and they have all informed me that our constitution is read with enthusiasm in those countries, especially those portions dealing with labor and with Article XXVII."

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Paris Waiters Protest Against Mustache Order

Sufficient Humiliation to Have to Accept Tips, They Tell Employers

PARIS, Oct. 9 (By The Associated Press).—Waiters in seven or eight of the largest cafés on the Paris boulevard have been stirred to angry protest by orders to shave their mustaches or quit.

One of the bitterest grievances the waiters had when they went on strike last April was the edict of the employers to the effect that waiters must sacrifice their mustaches. The waiters triumphed and the employers agreed they should be permitted to adorn their visages as they pleased. Now an attempt to revive the ban on mustaches has roused their indignation.

"The waiters are sufficiently humiliated to have to earn their living by extending their hands to receive what often proves to be a ridiculous tip, without being forced to forego one of the privileges of manhood," said the secretary of the union. "Really, the employers know little about psychology."

"Should they maintain this iniquitous measure destined solely to give their customers the opportunity of making a mockery of them? Whether through snobbishness or in the hope of appearing original, customers choose to make their faces as glabrous and depilated as that of the Americans or aim to copy the two comas on the upper lip of a well-known moving picture actor, that is their business. We must insist that the conventions entered into at that time of the strike be respected, that the mustache has always been in vogue in France, and to suppress it is an indignity and diminishes the morale, values and patriotism of the personnel of the cafés."

Fear England May Corner Oil
 "I am following closely the movement in this country on petroleum, and as the majority of those who have started it are friends of mine I am in a position to advise on the subject. They have two tendencies—either to nationalize petroleum, or to have petroleum pass into the hands of the government, so that it may develop it with the privilege of leasing the lands, but never to alienate, through the fear that England may corner the whole petroleum of the world."

Government agents also have pathetically shown distribution of "Red" propaganda in the United States through the Mexican customs, and this is expected to be shown publicly soon. Secretary Lansing explained that a diplomatic inquiry had been made at Brussels respecting the placing of munitions orders by Mexico in Belgium. The government adopted that course rather than that of a protest and is now satisfied that no shipments are made. Secretary Lansing refused to discuss the extensive orders placed by Mexico in Spain, although it is known the government has full knowledge of them. It is expected that a satisfactory means will be found to prevent others.

The international arms convention, in violation of which the recent shipments have been made, is as yet an unpublished document. It is understood here it was signed in Paris on September 14 by the signatories to the league of nations covenant and provides no nation which intends to become a member of the league may permit shipments of arms while the world is passing through the transition period from war to peace.

Methodist Ministers to Receive Higher Salaries
 Methodist churches throughout the country have begun raising the salaries of their pastors, the Centenary Conservation Committee of the denomination announced yesterday, in some cases 100 per cent.

In the Detroit conference the minimum has been fixed at \$1,200 a year, with parsonages. The Des Moines and Nebraska conferences have adopted a minimum of \$1,500, and South Dakota \$1,400. Portland, Ore., is among the leaders, however, with a \$2,000 minimum.

Finn Women Led in Recognition Fight For Equality of Sex

Won Right to Vote by Aid in Quelling Labor Disputes; Outnumber Men in Taking Part in Elections

"It seems only natural that Finland, a land where women have had the vote for thirteen years and won it by their participation in quelling labor troubles like those which now assail the United States of America, should be one of the first portions of the dismembered Russian Empire to set up a stable constitutional government," says a bulletin from the Washington headquarters of the National Geographic Society.

This new member of the family of free nations is described in a communication to the society by Baroness Alletta Korff as follows:

"From an educational point of view the women in Finland have been very fortunate, as there are many excellent schools for girls and a number of co-educational schools throughout the country which prepare students for the university examinations."

Girls were admitted to the university in 1878, and, until the war intervened, they not only attended lectures but took part in all branches of university life; they participated in all the celebrations and festivities, and were members of the various clubs and student organizations in which they were on a footing of perfect equality with the men and frequently were elected to various official positions.

After they were graduated from one of the universities there were many branches of work open to them. "They became teachers even in the state schools for boys, pastors or bookkeepers in banks, clerks in the state archives and in many branches of the civic administration. There are really not enough educated men to meet the requirements of the country, and consequently the cooperation of the women is a matter of vital importance. It is not infrequently happened, in normal times, that even married women in comparatively good circumstances sought employment outside their homes."

"Having this such an excellent foundation to build upon, it is small wonder that the women's movement soon found many active supporters. In 1893 the Diet had accorded the municipal vote to women taxpayers living in the country, and in 1892 to women living in the towns, all of whom were also given the right to be elected members of certain local self-governing bodies. In 1900 the women Social Democrats included the suffrage in their program, and consequently the cooperation of the women in the cause of the suffrage began only in the year 1904, although in 1897 a petition had been officially presented to the Diet at the request of the Finnish Women's Association."

"The reason why so little was done in direct furtherance of the cause of women's suffrage between the years 1893 and 1904 is that just at that time Finland was passing through a severe political crisis."

"After the outbreak of the October revolution in Russia (1905) a sympathetic strike was declared in Finland and several of the members of the central committee elected by a mass meeting to manage the details of the strike were women."

"The first action taken by the committee was to close all the liquor shops, saloons and barrooms and to organize a volunteer police force to keep order. After the second day the markets were reopened and the strike was not allowed to cut off the water supply. In short, the strike was carried on in a most orderly and systematic way and no outrages of any sort were committed."

"During the course of the strike numerous deputations were sent with petitions to the Governor General and

in each deputation there were women members.

"Thus, even in moments of grave political danger and at times when the need for moderation and foresight were needed, the Finns were not afraid to trust their women."

"The very great interest that the women took in the elections may be gathered from the fact that in Helsinki, for example, at the time of the second elections (in 1905) there were 19,640 women voters and 15,515 men voters registered. It is true that the majority of the women voted for men, as there were only twenty-six women elected in a house of 280, but on woman received a larger number of votes than was given to any of the male candidates of her party."

Polish Frontier Still Has Warlike Aspect

German Troops Are on Guard Night and Day; Red Cross Aid Refugees

GRODZIEC, Poland, Oct. 10.—Duties in former German Silesia, where Poland and Germany are engaged in bitter controversy on boundary questions, American Red Cross workers have been delivering their supplies under the unfriendly supervision of a long line of German observation balloons. These supplies, unloaded on the Polish side of the frontier, were for Polish refugees who have passed and are still passing into Poland from Silesia.

When the boundary question became acute Germany started to make a warlike show along the frontier. There were German troops engaged in military maneuvers just across the river from Grodziec; there were machine guns, field artillery, machine guns, brought to the frontier and placed in hidden emplacements behind the hills; there were scores of airplanes and observation balloons; the night sky was lit up by the glare of searchlights and flares. It was the shadow of war's preliminary, designed to impress the people across the border with Germany's power and earnestness.

Czech's Lack Coal

A subcommittee from Vice Consul Officers, Trieste, states that local newspapers have published a telegram from the Austro-Italian frontier reporting a lack of coal in Bohemia. A majority of representatives of Prague municipalities has requested an embargo on coal. This causes apprehension in Trieste among industrial enterprises which hoped to get coal from the Bohemian Commerce Reports.

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